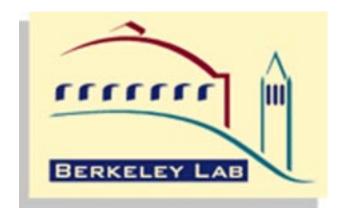
#### **Resource Access Control with Authorization-Certificates**<sup>1</sup>

(An Application of Public-key Infrastructure and Digitally Signed Certificates)

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# Security for Widely Distributed Systems - Overall <u>Approach</u>

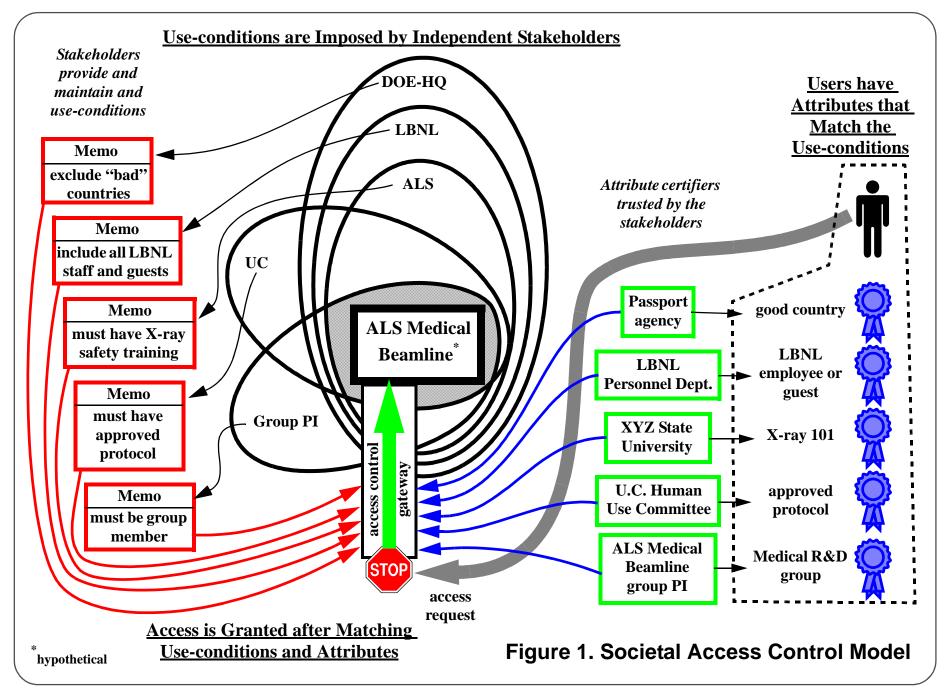
#### **Our scientific environment:**

- **♦** multi-user instruments at national facilities
- widely distributed supercomputers and large-scale storage systems
- **♦** data sharing in restricted collaborations
- **♦** network-based multimedia collaboration channels

involves facilities, collaboration, and stakeholders that are diffuse: geographically distributed and multi-organizational.

This gives rise to a requirement for distributed management of distributed access control.





# **Goals**

Capabilities and tools in our computing and communications environment that reflect the societal model:

- **♦** stakeholders independently make assertions
- **♦** dynamic and easily used mechanisms
- **♦** strong assurances



# The General Security Model for Access Control

The goal of the security model is to be able to support a variety of policy models, including flat and hierarchical authority, and decentralized and centralized management of access rights.

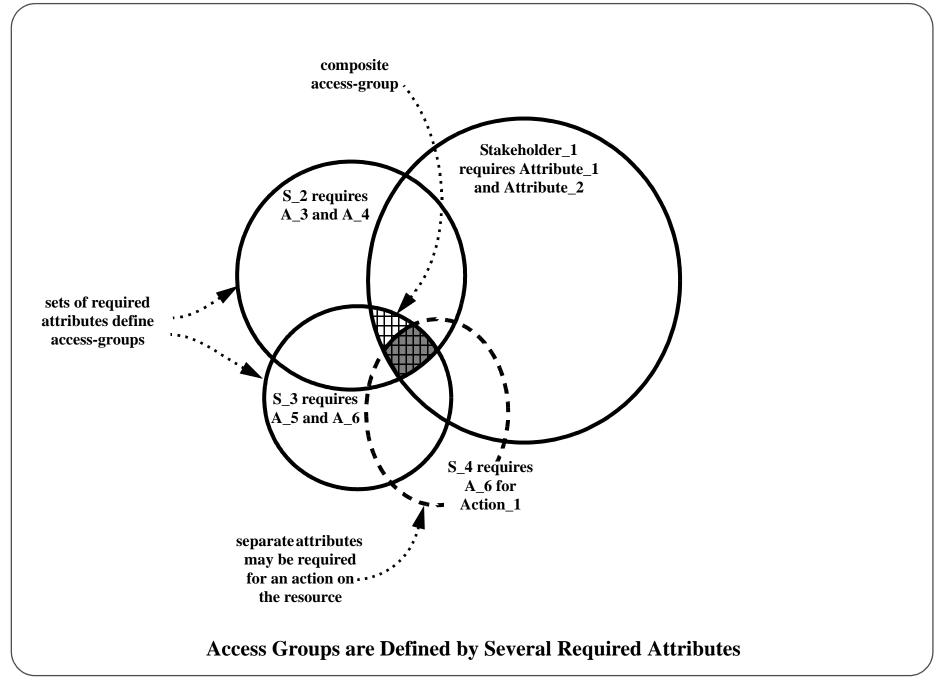
The security model provides for controlling access to resources via restrictions imposed by several types of use-conditions that are defined independently by multiple stakeholders:

- access groups are defined implicitly by requiring a set of attributes
- actions on resources may be further restricted by requiring additional attributes (evaluated independently of access)
- operational requirements (e.g. time-of-day) are defined and satisfied by "data fields" in attribute certificates

These use-conditions are satisfied by (certified) attributes of those entities trying to gain access to resources.



# **Security Model**



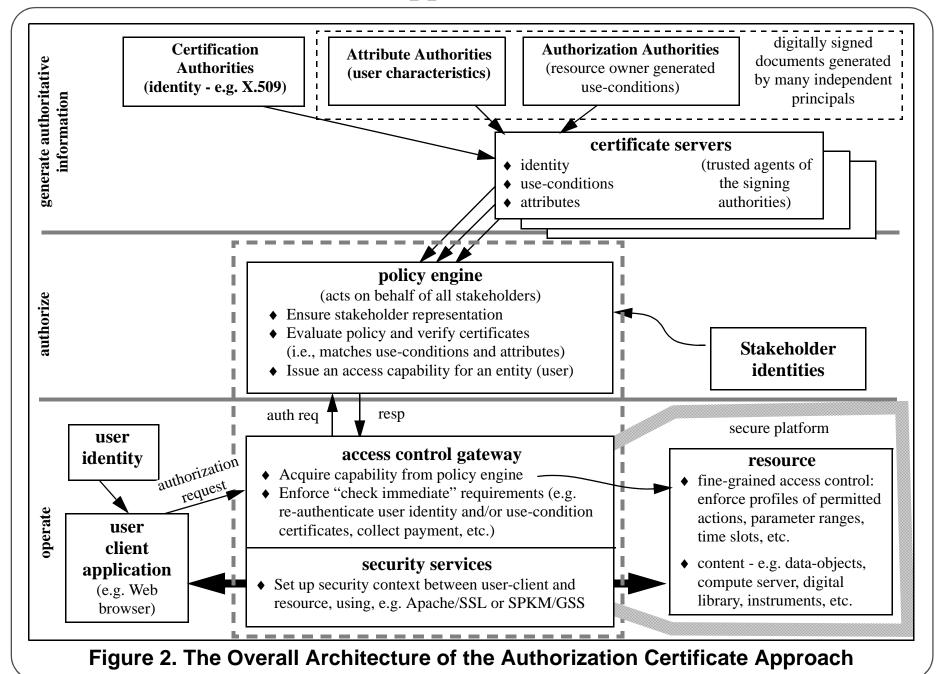


# **Approach**

- **♦** Architecture:
  - data driven certificate analysis (no semantic analysis of the use-conditions)
  - user capability (verified, required attributes) are provided to the protected resource to enable fine-grained control
  - existing services provide end-to-end security
- **♦** Certificate management



# **Approach**





# **Policy Model**

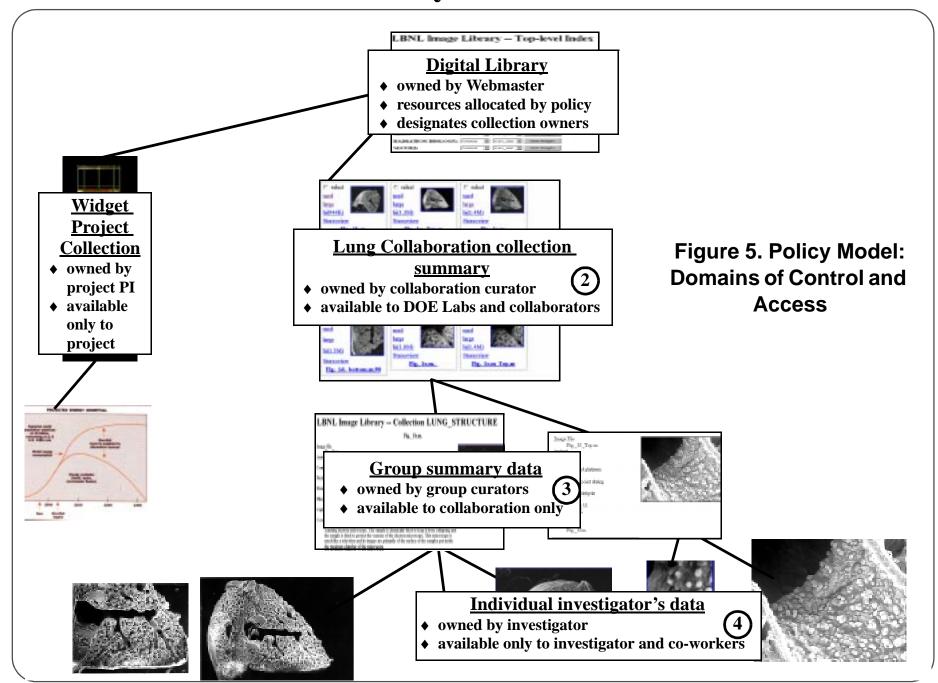
# **Policy Model**

A *policy model* is built on a general security model in a way that will support the access policies needed in a particular resource domain.

The characteristics of a particular policy model - e.g. hierarchical authority with delegation - is a function of the resource / application domain.

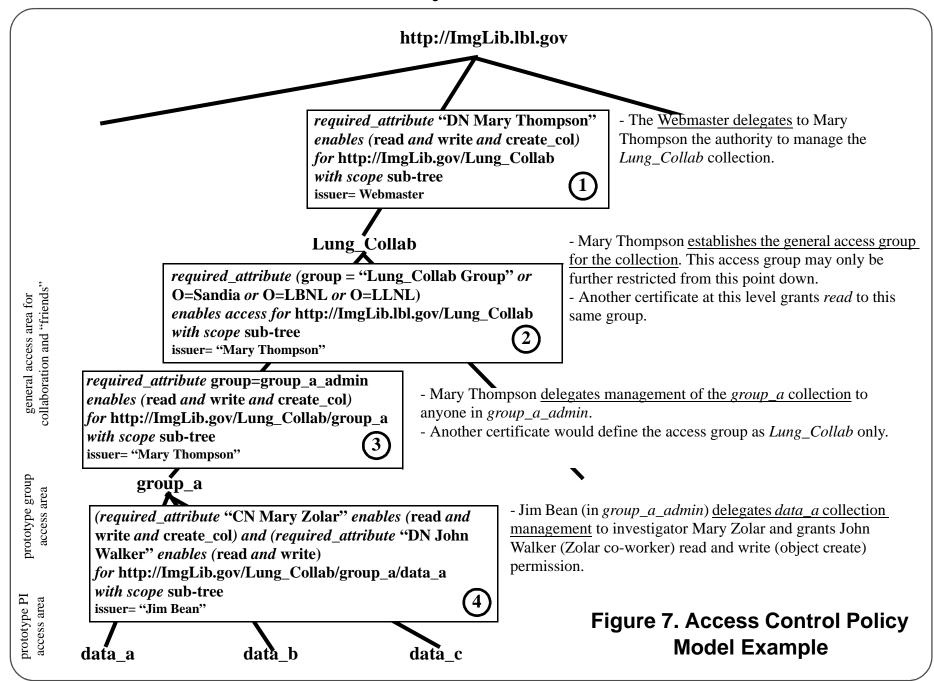


# **Policy Model**





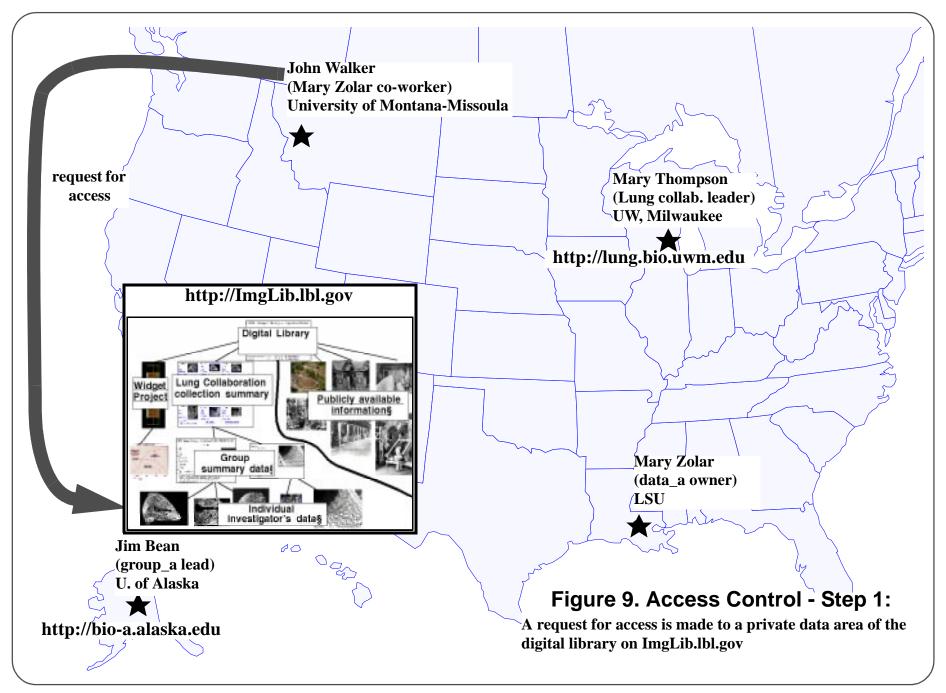
# **Policy Model**



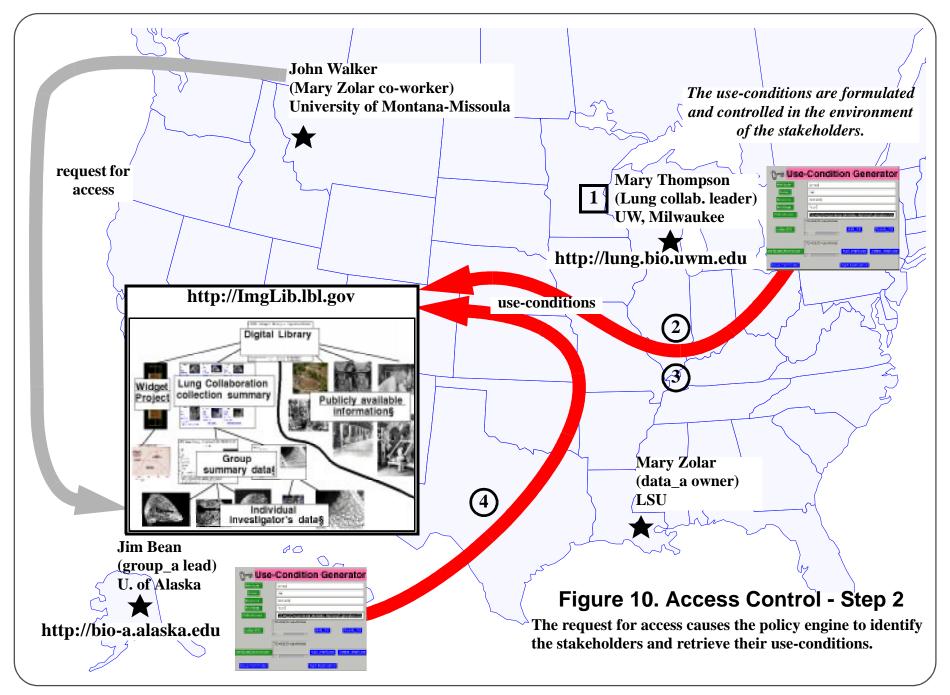
# **Example**

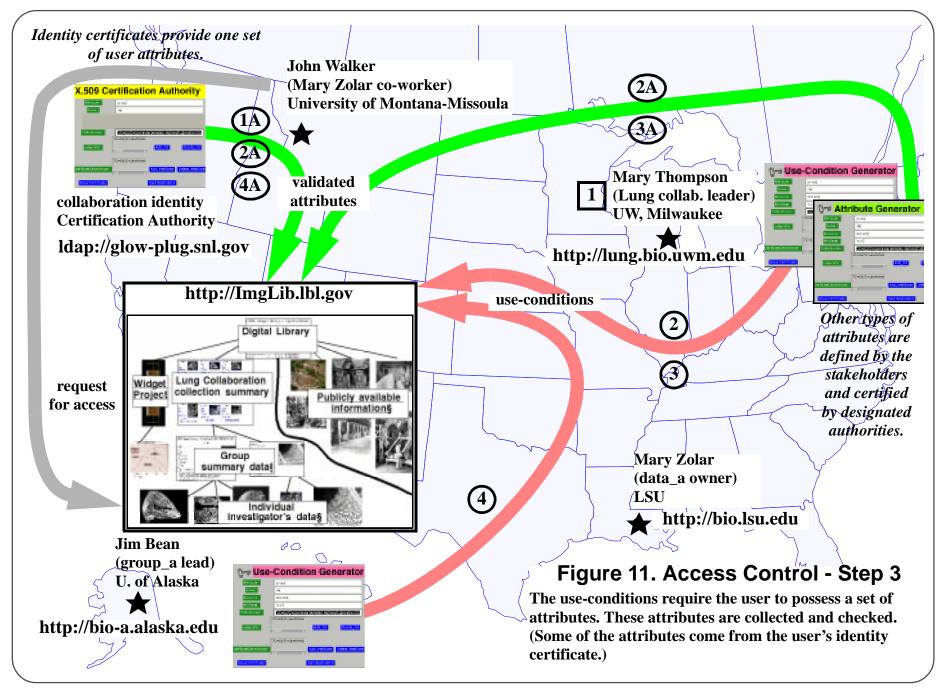
The following figures illustrate the flow of control and information in the Akenti access control system.

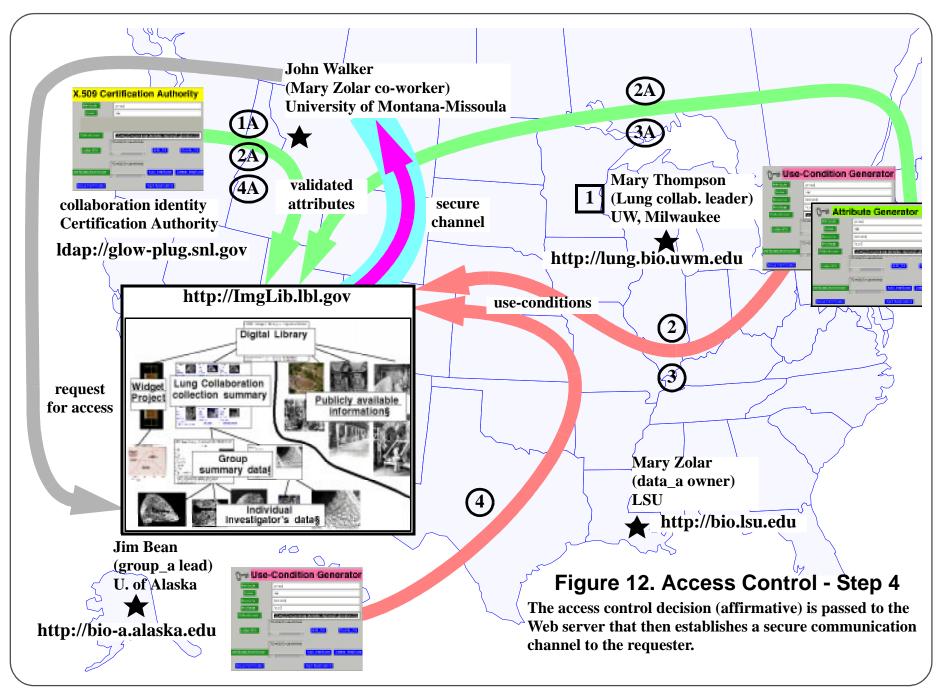










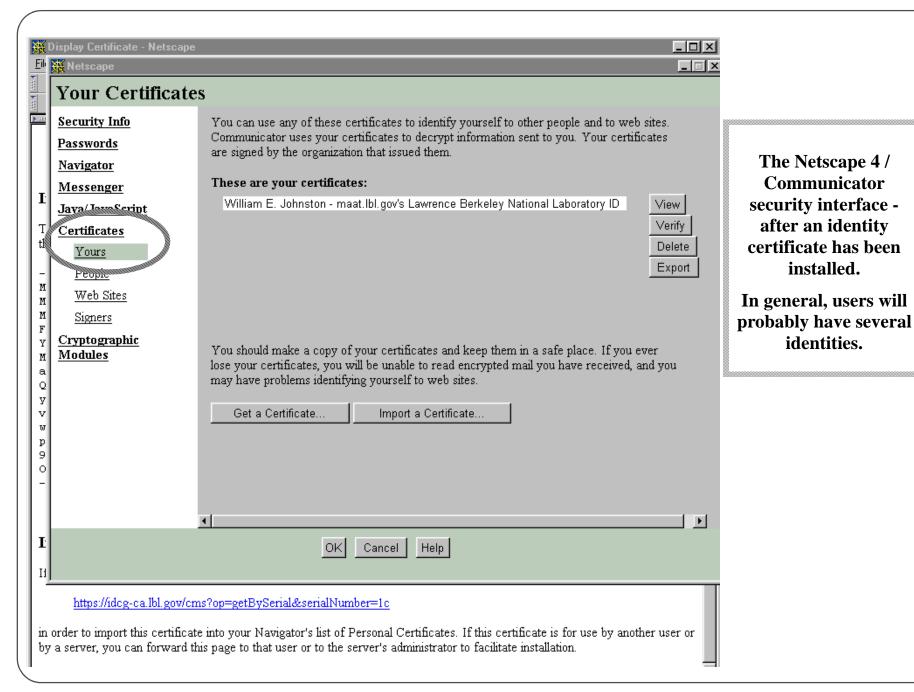


How are certificates generated and managed is a key factor for the usability of the access control system.

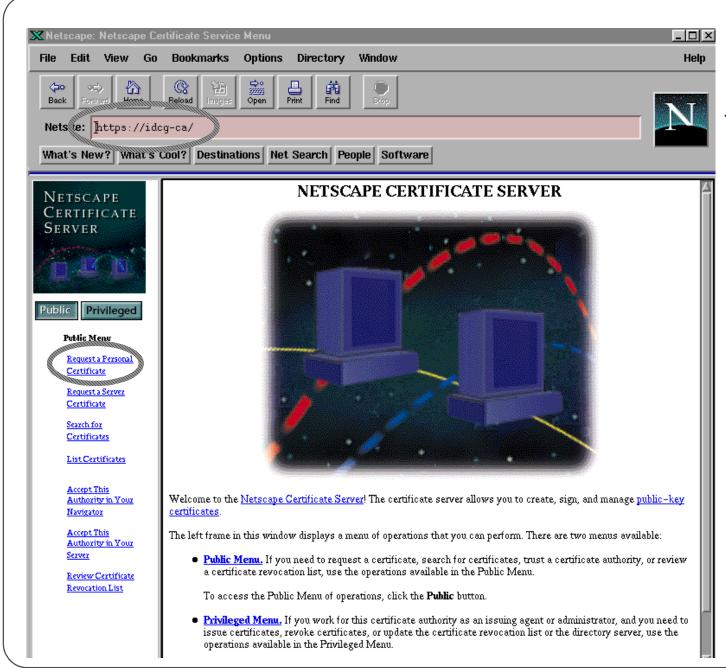
- **♦** Must be very simple for the user
- **♦** Must be relatively simple for stakeholders
- **♦** Must not be an administrative burden

Netscape has built a nice collection of certificate management tools and user interfaces, and our implementation uses these facilities.



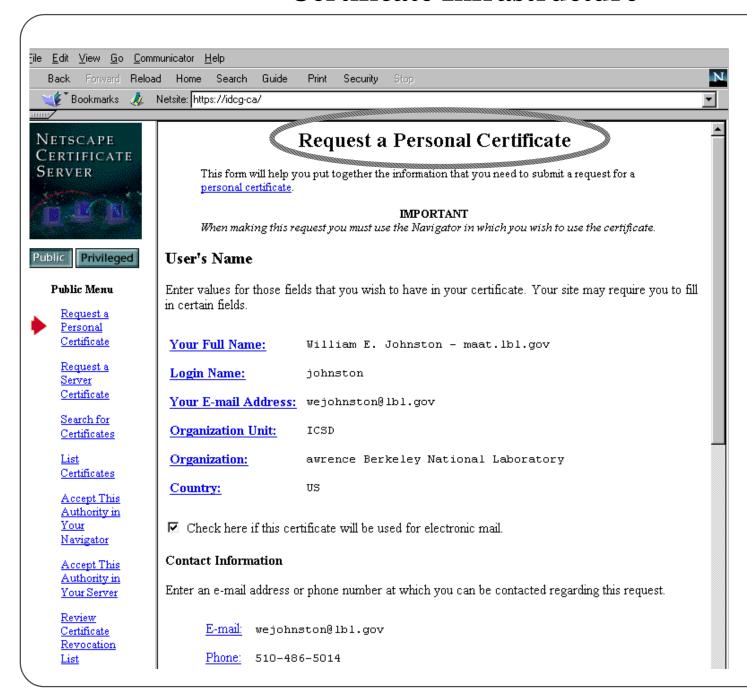






Establish user identity: the request to the certification authority.







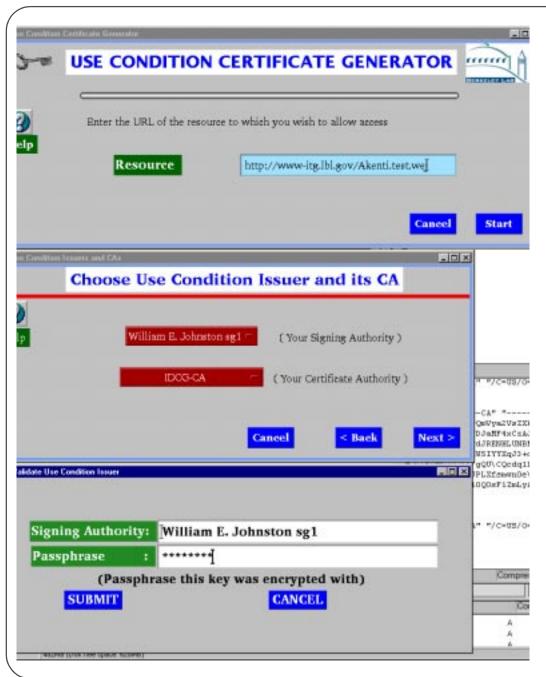
**Stakeholder interaction** Use-condition certificates specify a set of attributes that must be presented in order to allow access to, and actions on a resource.



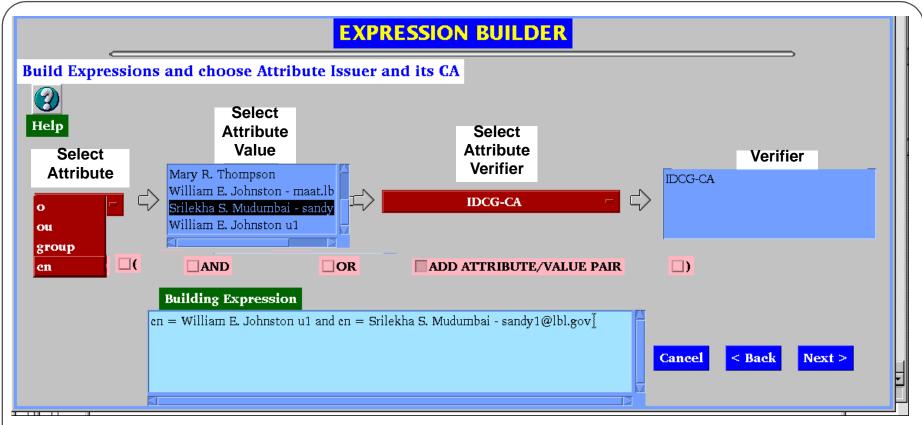


- ♦ By naming the resource, the use-condition issuers (stakeholders) are identified (the .htauthority file for the resource is retrieved)
- **♦** Authority scoping is dependent on the nature of the resource policy model. For Web servers scoping is established by the location of the stakeholder in the directory hierarchy.



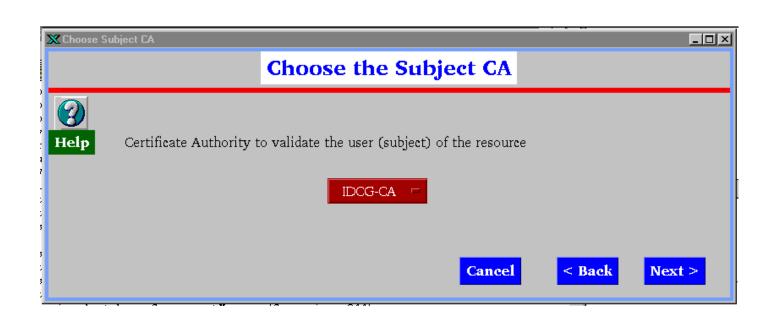


◆ Pick the stakeholder persona that will issue this use condition and unlock the signing key



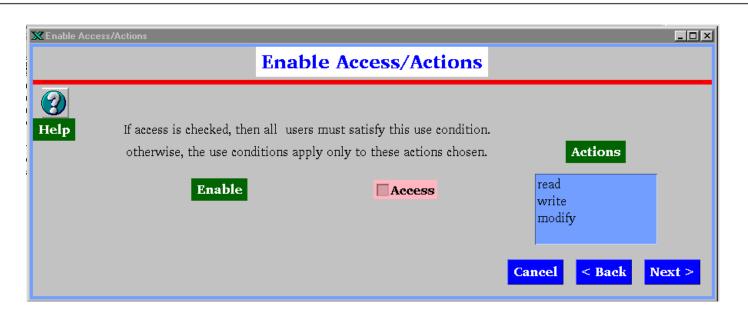
- **♦** The use-condition certificate specifies required attributes and values, together with who is trusted to attest to those attributes.
- ♦ Attributes may be arbitrary name-value pairs, or a component of an X.509 distinguished name.





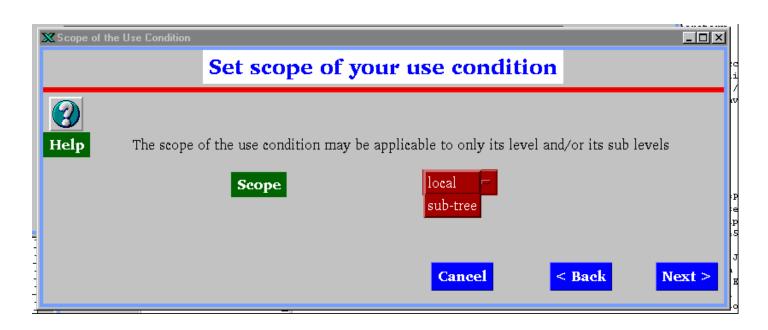
- ♦ If the required attribute is from an X.509 certificate, then the CA of the user is that which issued the identity certificate
- ♦ If the required attribute is defined by the stakeholder, then the identity verifier of the user must be separately specified.





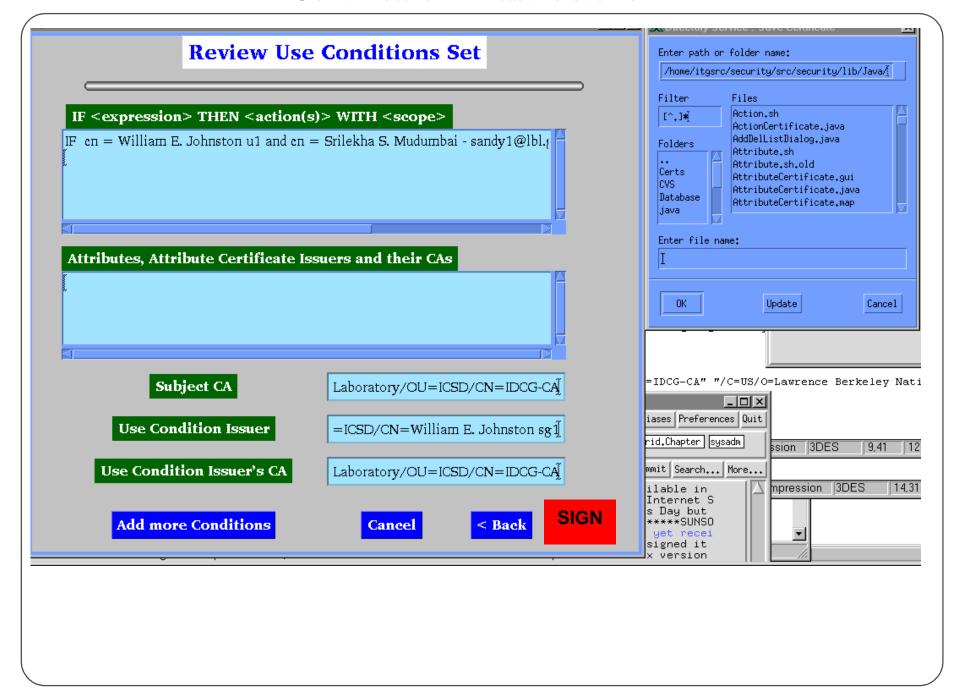
♦ In addition to undifferentiated access rights, the use-condition certificate can encode qualifications on actions. The policy engine extracts the permitted "actions" as uninterpreted keywords and passes them to the resource server where the action keywords are associated with methods that act on the resource.



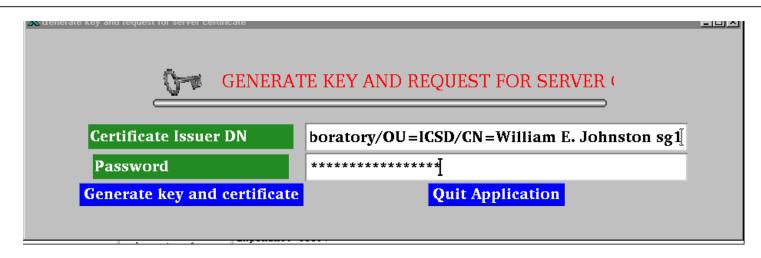


♦ For resources with a hierarchical policy model, the scope of the use-condition certificate must be specified.



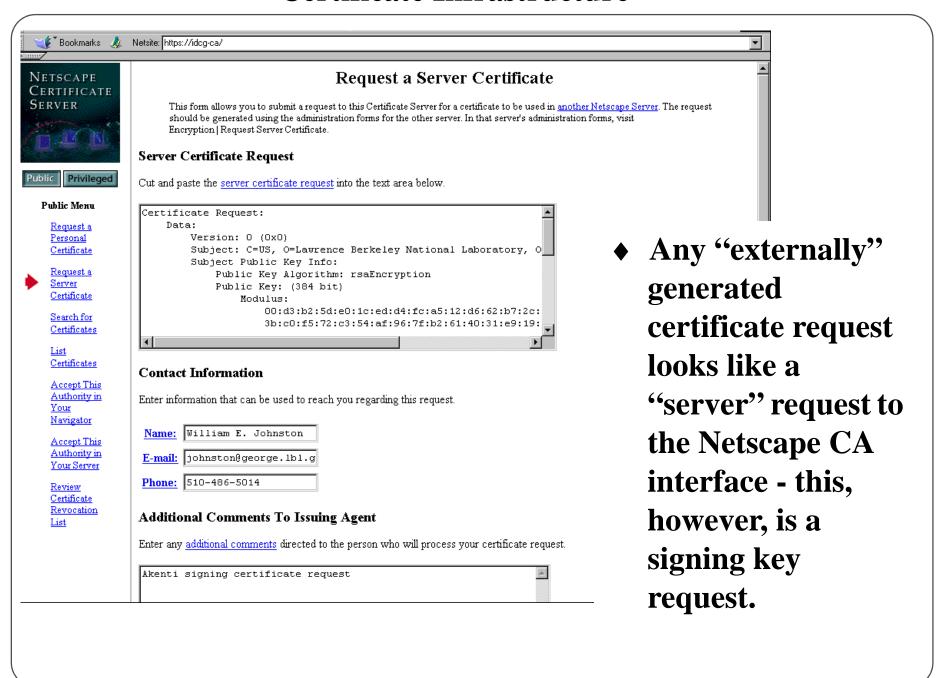






- ♦ Signing key and certificate requests are generated by a program run in the issuer's local environment
- **♦** The encrypted private key and the certificate request are kept in ~issuer/. Akenti
- ♦ Once the certificate for the signing identity is issued, the "identity" is portable like Netscape v.4 private keys, it may be moved from system to system.









Requestor's Additional Comments

Phone: 510-486-5014

Akenti signing certificate request

Once the signing certificate is issued and stored in the LDAP database, it is available for validating use-condition certificates



Accept This Authority in

Your Server

Review

Certificate

Revocation

# **CDS: A Simple Akenti Application**

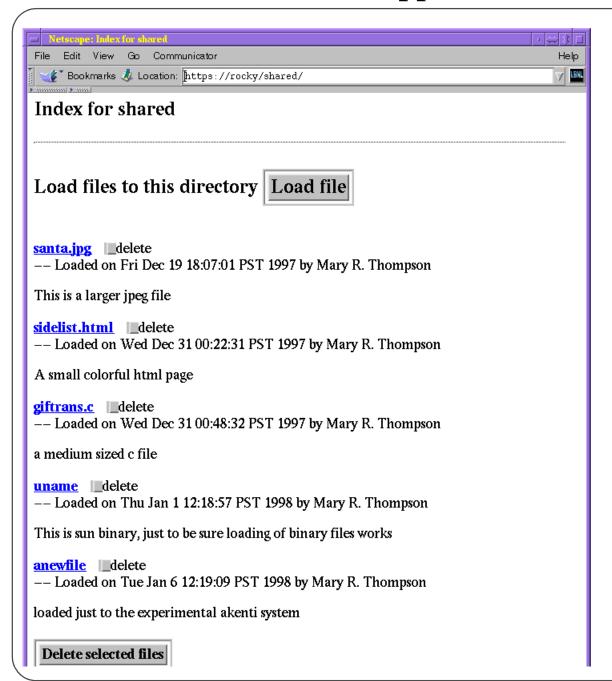
♦ Access Controlled Data Sharing

CDS provides for uploading and downloading files to and from an area of a server that is access controlled by use-condition certificates.

The file may be described by a simple annotation.

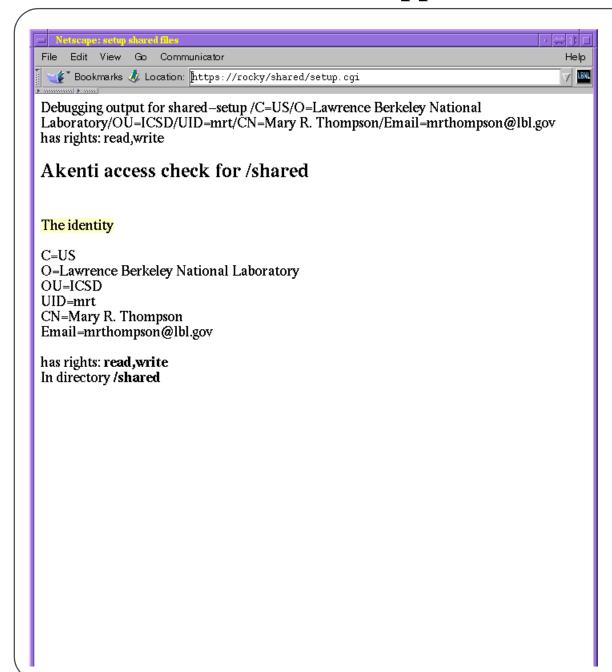
The goal is a secure and easily used, group-oriented, data sharing facility.





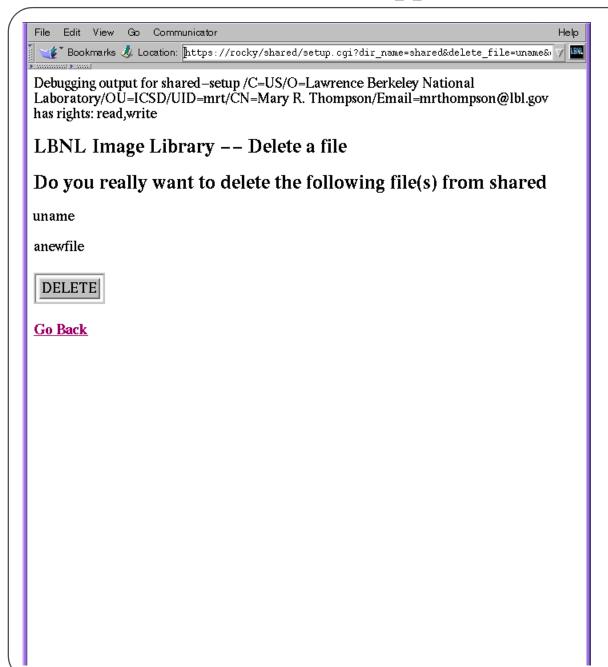
User view of CDS annotated file directory.



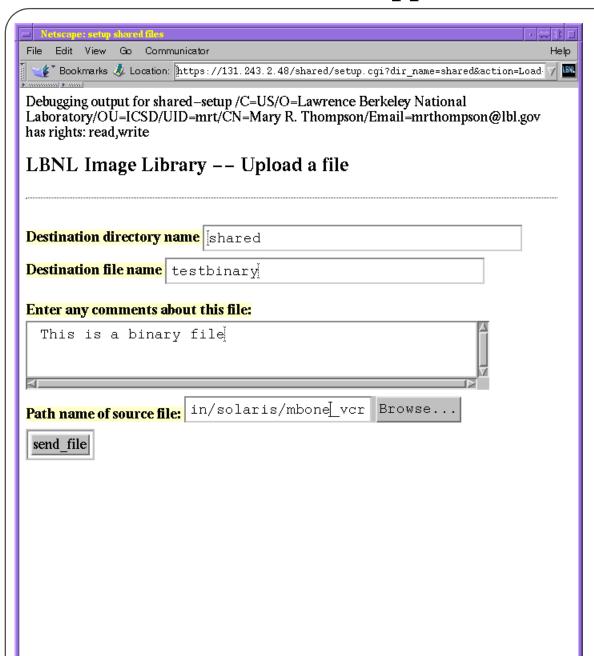


The user can query the current access rights.



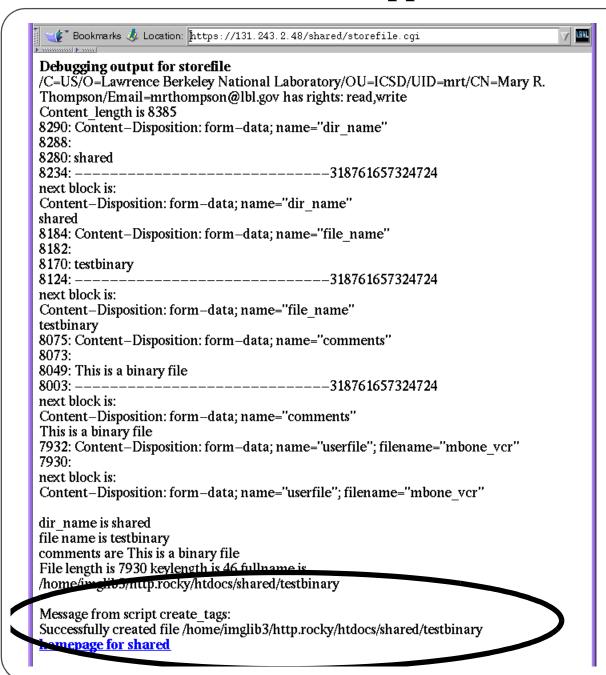


Delete capability is granted separately from access.



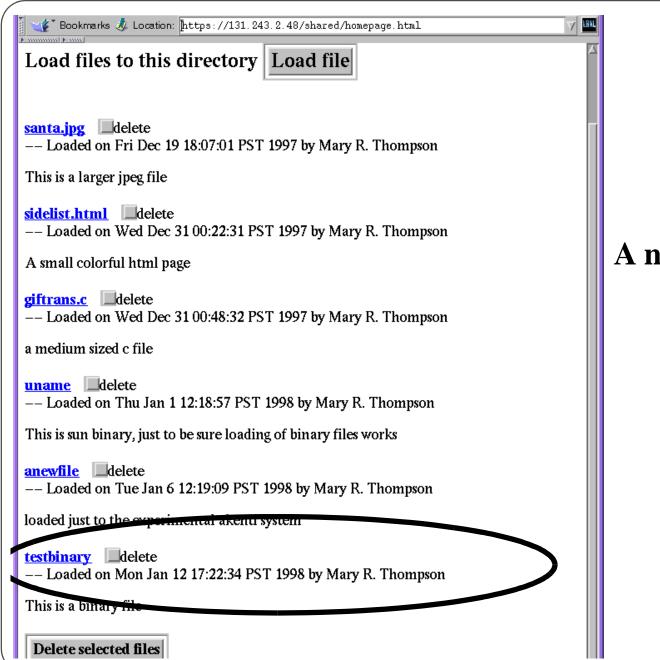
Upload is intended to be simple, and provides for free-form user description of the file.





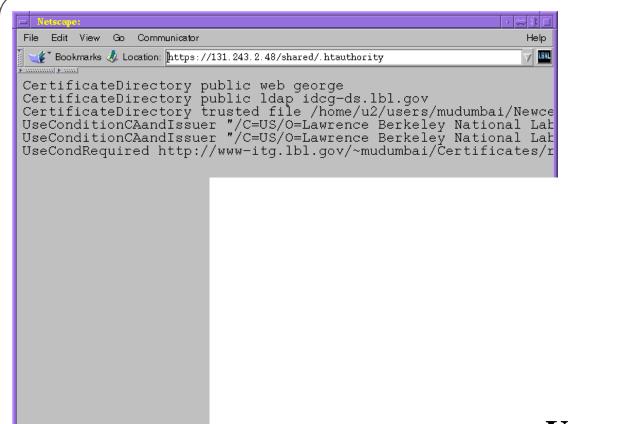
Filtering the audit log will provide user feedback.





A new shared file has been created.





Users will be able to query who defines use-conditions, but not the specific use-condition.

